

CINCINNATI, March 13.

Intelligence this morning from the Northern frontier, revives the excitement created by the affair of McLeod. The following is from the Journal of Commerce: "On Monday night, February 25th, a young man by the name of Hogan, was arrested about eight miles from Lockport, and brought to that place, charged with being one of the party who attacked the steamer Caroline. The evidence against him is said to be that he disclosed to Dr. McKenzie, of Lockport, in 1828, that he was one of the party; and that, having occasion to come to Rochester, he wrote to the Doctor, inquiring whether there would be any danger in doing so, and asking for a brace of pistols. Hogan is a resident of Hamilton, in U. Canada, and had been to Rochester to attend court. He was lodged in jail for one night, and the next day taken by a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Ransom, of the common pleas court, upon the plea that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his detention. What the result of the hearing was, we shall probably know to-morrow. The following is from the Rochester Post:

"In addition, we have been permitted to peruse a private letter to a Canadian exile in this city, of the same date, of which the following is an extract:

"John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, about whom there can be no mistake, has to take his trial for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is clerk to the sheriff of the Gore district, who was McNab's Lieut. Colonel opposite Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNab's law office, and acted as his Secretary while at Chippewa, in 1828. He is a good looking, bold, manly little fellow—Tory and game to the backbone!"

"This will revive the whole question involved in the celebrated McLeod case. A more important movement has not taken place for some time. Hogan is one, who, we are told, freely admits his connection with the Caroline outrage, and throws himself on the protection of the British Government.

"We learn that Mr. Hogan is a native of Ireland; that he was recently in this city, and stopped several days at the National Hotel, where he expressed some fears lest he should be arrested and detained; and that his companion was Mr. J. W. Aikman, a son of Michael Aikman, a Tory member of the late Upper Canada Parliament."

In confirmation of these statements, it appears that, on the 8th instant, the President transmitted to Congress a message, in which he announces the receipt of the above intelligence at the Department of State, and renews the recommendation made by him previously for the enactment of a law to take such cases at once to the United States courts, instead of permitting them first to progress through the several gradations of the State judiciary.

Mr. Barnard stated that the Judiciary Committee had reported a bill on the subject for the consideration of which no opportunity had yet been offered, and it was suggested that it could be taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cushing, however, preferred that the message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was agreed to.

The Intelligencer remarks that an impression very generally prevails, that the production of McLeod No. 2, is the work of the "Patriots" to embroil the two Governments and States. The whole affair of the Caroline is in the course of amicable discussion between this Government and Great Britain, and no man, who is not an enemy to the public peace would, after what has passed, endeavor to raise a new issue upon that matter.

The President also transmitted on the 8th inst., a communication addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury announcing that without further provision for supply, the Treasury would be in a deficit on the close of May, of \$3,251,686, and suggesting that, if the \$15,000,000 of Exchequer issues be not permitted, the authority to borrow be extended so as to redeem all the outstanding Treasury notes, by a twelve million loan.

The reading of the communication having been concluded—

Mr. Fillmore said he concurred in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the necessity of immediate action in relation to the finances; but he considered it due to the Committee of Ways and Means to state that they had not hitherto acted on the subject of a permanent revenue, because they had, thus far, been waiting for an expected project from the Secretary on that subject. The present communication proposed an extension of the time of the loan already authorized, for which there was at this time a bill pending before the House, and for the passage of which Mr. F. felt great anxiety.—The Message further contemplated an increase of the amount of the loan. On this point he was not at present prepared to express any opinion. It must be with the utmost possible reluctance that he ever could yield his assent, either to an increase of the existing loan, or to any new emission of Treasury notes. (Cries of "no, no") The only proper course of Congress to pursue was to provide, without delay, an adequate and permanent revenue to meet the wants of the country. (Loud cries of "certainly; that's it.")

Mr. F. moved to refer the communication to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McKnox said he was not surprised at the tenor of the communication just read. It was what he had been expecting for some time. The Government was now, at length, brought up to the question how it was to get along; and with a view to ascertain how Congress was disposed to employ the means it did possess, he would move to refer the communication to a committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the law in relation to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

"Mr. Wise thought it would be better, before considering this proposition of reference, to have the other Executive communication read.

"Mr. Fillmore said that, as he perceived the motion of reference was likely to give rise to debate, he would move to postpone the consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

"Mr. Sprigg here asked if it would be in order for him to offer a resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of January and on the 1st of March of the present year?

"The Chair observed this could only be done by general consent.

"Mr. Fillmore was understood as objecting, and he said he would change his motion of postponement to one, that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

"Mr. McKnox asked whether in that case his instructions would apply to that committee?

"The speaker said, if adopted they would.

"Mr. Sprigg made another effort to offer his resolution, but without success.

"Mr. Cushing suggested the propriety of postponing any final disposition of the communication until to-morrow, suffering it, meanwhile, to be printed, which was agreed to by general consent.

The retrenchment resolution projected on Monday, was reconsidered, amended and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported in answer to petitions and instructions, that it was inexpedient to pass a law including corporations in the bankrupt act.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill, (which had before passed the Senate,) permitting drawbacks on goods carried overland to Santa Fe.

The House have amended the bill allowing drawback on all goods carried to foreign countries contiguous to our own.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Retrenchment Committee, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege from the members and officers of the House. Also, a bill to stop the supplies of newspapers, &c., to members, &c., at the public expense.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 8th—

Mr. Clay rose with great solemnity, and said he came to the Senate this morning with no desire to take part in the proceedings of to-day, but an attack had been made upon him in a newspaper, so shocking, so atrocious, and so monstrous, that he could not remain silent under the imputation, not only against him, but against a friend for whom he had much regard. He was accused of saying that the age of his friend from Pennsylvania was 55.—He would appeal to every Senator, every gentleman, and every body in the gallery that he said no such thing; what he did say was this—that the Senator from Pennsylvania was 38 and upwards. Furthermore he said not. He, therefore, felt bound to make the explanation.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, rose with corresponding solemnity, and replied in a word or two. He had always regretted the occasion of any collision with the Senator from Kentucky, and had endeavored to avoid it, but the imputation thus cast upon him was of such a character that he had intended to call out the Senator. Now he was glad that he had made a retraction as public as the imputation, and henceforward they were friends. As to his age, he would not confess as to 55. But for the 38, he would not deny the soft impeachment. He hoped, however, to hear no more of this delicate subject.

A debate then arose on the District Banks which was not concluded.

A large amount of Treasury notes fell due in New York on Monday, the whole of which were dishonored. This caused some excitement amongst the holders; and they were glad to sell them at one per cent discount.

The liabilities of the house of Messrs. Shelton & Brothers, Boston, which failed last week, are said to be \$500,000.

No tidings of the Caledonia. The Eutaw brought news of the 24th January that the Caledonia was to sail positively at her appointed time, (14th February.) Time enough has now elapsed for the Unicorn to return from Halifax if the Caledonia had arrived. She has now been out twice the period necessary for her voyage, and the hope of her coming is almost gone.

The mansion of Gen. Taylor, at Newport, opposite this city, was consumed by fire last night.

From the New Orleans Postman, March 10.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner William Bryan, Capt. Hendley, in which one of the Editors of the Picayune came passenger, we have intelligence direct from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 27th ult., of which we give below a hasty detail.

Although the detention of a few days in Vera Cruz prevented him from personally collecting the most recent information at the seat of government, we refer our readers with entire confidence to the following letter from one of our correspondents at Mexico, and received by our editor within a very few hours of his sailing from Vera Cruz.

Mexico, Feb. 27th, 1842.

My Dear Sir—Great as were the general uneasiness and excitement prevalent here at the time of your leaving us, they have increased beyond measure since your departure. Commercial operations of all kinds, rendered uncertain by the maneuvers of government, have come to an apparent stand; Santa Anna has emitted an order authorizing the suspension of payment of all debts, excepting only the English claim and that of the Tobacco fund,—

This measure, which virtually annuls, for the time being, all the other obligations of the national treasury, is, of course extremely unpopular; protests have been sent from all sides, and decided steps are said to have been taken by the functionaries of foreign powers. It is also reported that under the influence of these Santa Anna has requested suggestions of plans to effect his fiscal operations by other means; his application has been made to the foreign ministers, but with little probability of success. The annual expenses of the government, even before the recent and present increases of the army, were roughly estimated at \$25,000,000. Their income did not exceed \$8,000,000; by what measures and from what quarters are to be obtained the necessary means to liquidate a still greater expenditure is a problem towards the solution of which few or none have any data. The government it is true, has suspended the payment of interest even on acknowledged responsibilities, which amount to nearly \$20,000,000, yet her other expenses continue as heretofore, and her revenue can scarce pay the new made soldiers, to whom preference is given over all other employers and creditors. Thus the government, while certainly acquiring the ill will of many of her creditors, secures no means to gratify the remaining few.

The bonds for the debt to our citizens possesses a nominal value of only 30 per cent., and even at this price no sale can be effected; other government paper is equally low in value, nor is the discontent created by these depreciations confined to the strangers and commercial men only.

On Saturday last the minister of justice, in whose talents the country appeared to place confidence, resigned his seat in the cabinet. Another minister also vacated his office on Monday. The right hand man and most active counsellor Tormel, Minister of War and Navy, resigned the second day, and is now walking about the town a beggar—*exile of Santa Valencia*, who had been, during the last revolution, one of the principal supporters of the present organization, was a few days since displaced, and his friends, who are many and influential, fear for his safety; under pretence of a rebellious conspiracy, whether real or fictitious, the sentries throughout the city, but more particularly at the convents and barracks, have been doubled, and under the same pretext Valencia himself, they fear, may be seized and shot before any other steps can be taken.

The "Diario del Gobierno" of Saturday last published two letters from G. M. Hamilton and Col. Bee, Texan agent, to Gen. Santa Anna, with his answers to their communication. Although the President may have been justifiable in his severe usage of these gentlemen, yet he certainly extended his lash too far when over their shoulders he struck the "tumultuous population of the Mississippi," as he calls it. These letters, reprinted in the form of a hand-bill, have been hawked about during the present week in all public places, and headed with an appeal to all good Mexicans, calling them to the rescue of Texas, has been instrumental in fermenting the uneasiness created by other cause.

I have purposely delayed speaking of the Texian prisoners from the Santa Fe expedition. These unfortunate men are still prisoners, condemned to chains and labor like common convicts; they are still indited together in the old church of St. Jago, and are daily marched out to work in the drains and sewers of the city. I am happy to be able to inform you, that despite their unwholesome position, upon the very edge of the great cholera grave yard, neither the effluvia arising from 40,000 putrid bodies, the hardships of their labor, the severity of their confinement, or the depression of their spirits under these accumulated ills, have produced an extensive disease amongst them. Of the sick who were recently at the hospital of San Antonio, a large proportion having recovered their health, have been restored to their companions, their chains and their sufferings.—The few remaining sick, among whom are esteemed friend Kendall, and Dr. Whitaker, have been transferred to San Lazaro, the Leprosy hospital. After a series of afflictions, which have impaired even his flow of spirits, and even weakened his constitution, poor Kendall has again been thrown on a bed of sickness, with a severe attack of measles.

The prisoners at Puebla, where 82 have been carried, are employed paving the road at its entrance and exit from that city; the poor fellows have but little to alleviate the severity of their misfortunes, except the consolation of being no longer chained to Mexican criminals. Those at Perote, where there are upwards of 50 are better situated and treated with more consideration.—The Governor of the castle of Perote, exerts the little authority allowed him by his government to ameliorate, as far as in his power, the evils inseparable from the position of those under his charge.

Mexico, Feb. 20, 1842.

The two following letters have been recently received by his Excellency the President of the Republic—the one from James Hamilton, General of the United States and Agent of Texas, and the other from Mr. Bernard E. Bee, Texian Chief, holding property in the United States. We give also, in sequence, the answers to each of these, which his Excellency has vouchsafed to communicate, in order that our readers and the entire republic may learn how far presumption and audacity have carried away the usurper of our territory, since, already by alternate threats and promises, they attempt to drive us Mexicans to a renunciation of our rights, and to the abandonment of a territory which they have seized upon like bandits, at a time when our domestic disturbances unfortunately disabled us from defending our frontiers. But the accompanying answers will sufficiently inform them what they are to expect from Mexico, and must persuade them that they will never obtain tranquil possession of that which never belonged to them, and is still the property of the Mexican nation.

We may add to what the worthy chief

of our Republic has so patriotically expressed, that if the present generation, by some fatality, be unable to re-conquer the territory, our sons or our grandsons will accomplish this victory; for nations have a long life, and those who know their power and their rights will never submit to dishonor and infamy."

[In this correspondence, General Hamilton proposes, "that a treaty of peace and limitation should be entered into with Texas, upon the basis of an indemnification of five millions of dollars, which I can place in London, for this object, within three weeks after the receipt of the agreement, together with two hundred thousand dollars which will be secretly placed at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican Government." President Santa Anna rejects the proposition, and says: "the Mexican army has again taken a position of offence, and she will not vary her attitude till she plants her Eagle Standards on the banks of the Sabine."

The President transmitted the following messages to Congress on the 8th instant:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate.—In my message of the 7th of December, I suggested to Congress the propriety, and in some degree necessity of making proper provision by law, within the pale of the Constitution, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in State courts, involving national questions, touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States from such State tribunals to the Federal judiciary. I am urged to repeat at this time this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence upon which I rely, that a subject of Great Britain residing in Upper Canada, has been arrested upon a charge of connection with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian authorities, by which the "Caroline" was destroyed, and will, in all probability, be subject to trial in State courts of New York. It is doubtful whether, in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Government is vested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the court of final resort of the State of New York, and been decided in that court; and although such delay ought not, in a national point of view, to give cause of umbrage to Great Britain, yet the prompt and instant rendering of justice to foreign nations should be placed among our highest duties. I cannot, therefore, in consideration of what properly became the United States, and in anticipation of any demand from a foreign Government, for the discharge of one of its subjects, forego the duty of repealing my recommendation to Congress, for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative provision on this subject.

JOHN TYLER.

March 8, 1842.

This communication was, after some little debate, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To the House of Representatives:

I feel it my duty to invite your attention to the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the probable demands which will be made upon the Treasury for the present quarter. It will be seen that, without arresting the requisitions which will be made by the War and Navy Departments for the months of March, April, and May, there will be an unprovided for deficit of upwards of three millions.

I cannot bring myself, however, to believe that it will enter into a view of any department of the Government to arrest works of defence now in progress of completion, or vessels under construction or preparation for sea. Having regard to the unsettled condition of our foreign relations, and the exposed situation of our inland and maritime frontier, I should feel myself wanting in my duty to the country if I could hesitate in urging upon Congress all necessary appropriations for placing it in an attitude of strength and security. Such recommendation, however, has heretofore been made, in full reliance as well on Congress as on the well known patriotism of the People, their high sense of national honor, and their determination to defend our soil from the possibility, however remote, of a hostile invasion.

The diminution in the revenue, arising from the great diminution of duties, under which it is commonly called the compromise act, necessarily involves the Treasury in embarrassments, which have been, for some years, palliated by the expedient of issuing Treasury notes; an expedient which, affording no permanent relief, has imposed upon Congress, from time to time, the necessity of replacing the old by a new issue. The amount outstanding on the 4th of March, 1840, varies, in no great degree, from the amount outstanding on the 1st of January next; while, in the interim, the new issues are rendered equivalent to the redemption of the old, and, at the end of the fiscal year, leave an augmented pressure on the finances, by the accumulation of interest.

The contemplated revision of the tariff of duties may, and doubtless will, lead in the end to a relief of the Treasury from those constantly recurring embarrassments; but it must be obvious that time will be necessary to realize the full anticipations of financial benefit from any modification of the tariff laws. In the meantime, I submit to Congress the suggestions made by the Secretary, and invite its prompt and speedy action.

JOHN TYLER.

OFFICIAL.
TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 4, 1842.	
Amount outstanding of the issues prior to act of 15th of February, 1841	\$703,695 90
Issued under the act of February 15, 1841	\$7,527,062 75
Redeemed of that issue	2,038,549 72
Leaving outstanding of that issue	\$5,488,513 03
Issued under the act of the 31st Jan 1842	\$2,377,118 32
Redeemed of that issue	30,211 62
Leaving of that issue outstanding	2,346,906 70
Making the aggregate outstanding on 1st inst.,	\$8,539,115 63
W. FORWARD,	
Secretary of the Treasury.	

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1842.

READ IT.

The following being the "LAW" in reference to newspapers, may be of some benefit to some of our readers, as well as some of the Postmasters not far from this place.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—"The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or place it is left, but to notify the publisher he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent."

Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118: "In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Locos of this State are getting themselves into a troublesome family quarrel. They are quite strong enough to quarrel among themselves without any serious injury being done to the party; but as honest men get their dues when rogues fall out, their quarrelling may result in good. The cause of the difficulty is thus summed up: 1st. That Henry Hubbard, the regular candidate for Governor, is personally unpopular, having been originally a Hartford Conventionist, and being now an ultra Jacobin; 2d, that a good portion of the party were in favor of John H. White, for Governor, and think they were juggled in the nomination; 3d, that Isaac Hill has returned to private life with rather larger and more liberal ideas than he carried away with him from New Hampshire; 4th, that there are rather more pigs than tents in the State, to say nothing of some full-grown hogs. The immediate cause of contention appears to be the progressing Rail Road from Nashua to Concord. Railroads are the natural enemies of Loco Focoism of the genuine stamp; a law has been passed which virtually forbids the construction of any more in the State; and this one, being already in progress, has been attacked by a Loco Foco mob. On these various grounds, the party has split in the middle in Concord, and the Hill party.

The Hubbard party lately called a meeting, and chose a Chairman, Mr. Carroll, *viva voce*. Isaac Hill, who was present, demanded a ballot, but the chairman refused to grant it, or to entertain any motion Mr. Hill might make, as he had no share in calling the meeting. Mr. Hill claimed the privilege as a citizen of taking part in the proceedings, and moved that Peter Renton, Esq., be Chairman. His motion was carried by acclamation, but as Mr. Renton went towards the chair, the incumbent drew a shillelah, and a general fight commenced, during which the railing of the church altar was demolished, and the Hubbard party were expelled the house, Mr. Renton keeping the chair.—Speeches were then made, and resolutions passed, declaring Mr. Hubbard a disorganizer, absolving the party from all allegiance to him, lauding President Tyler, and promising to support him if he would dismiss no more Loco Focos from office, and nominating John H. White, esq., for Governor of New Hampshire, and Richard Jennis for Counsellor for that district.

POST OFFICE AGENT.

By the Paris Sentinel we learn that Jas. Brown, Esq., one of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, has been in that place. The Sentinel says: "the disposition manifested by this gentleman to remedy any existing evils, and to furnish every practicable facility towards an extended accommodation of mail arrangements to the people, are characteristic of the existence of a proper spirit in the Post Office Department."

Mr. Brown gave the office at Paris a personal examination, and proceeded from thence to the other offices in that section of country. He intends to visit the different offices and routes, in the interior of the State, and suggest such improvements and alterations as will give greater regularity to the transportation of the mails—an inconvenience which the inhabitants of this section of the country have long labored under.

SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA.

On the 10th inst., the Legislature of Louisiana met in Convention, and selected C. M. CONRAD (Whig) a member of the Senate of the U. States, to succeed Mr. Mouton. Mr. Conrad received 35 out of 63 votes.

They have passed an odious Bankrupt Law to sponge out millions of debts fairly contracted, and honestly due.—Extract from the Address of the Loco, Virginia Convention.

This address, we see, has been copied by a Louisiana paper, which a friend has sent us, the editor of which recommends it to his readers as a fair "expose of the false pretensions of the Federal (Republican) party, and their ruinous policy."

This Loco Editor, in the paper of the same date in which is published the address from which the above extract is taken, in speaking of the doctrine of States repudiating their debts, says: "it is a just and wholesome doctrine, and in accordance with Republican principles."

The editor then says the faith of the State of Louisiana is pledged for the payment of over twenty millions of dollars, and urges that the people of the State should not consider themselves bound for the payment of the debt—but that it should be repudiated; and this is *Republicanism!* Shame.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MISSOURI.

From a table of the agricultural statistics of the U. States, made up from the census returns for the year 1839, by the commissioner of patents, we make the following extract of the products of Missouri:

In that year the population of Missouri is set down at 383,102; the number of bushels of wheat raised is 1,110,542; barley, 11,515; oats, 2,580,641; rye, 72,144; buckwheat, 17,135; Indian corn, 19,725,146; potatoes, 815,259; hay, tons, 57,204; tobacco, pounds, 10,749,454; cotton, 132,109; rice 63; silk 169; sugar, 327,165; wool, 562,265; horses and mules, 196,032; neat cattle, 433,875; sheep, 348,108; swine, 1,271,161; products of orchards, \$90,878; dairy, value, \$100,432; family goods, \$1,149,544.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Constitutional convention of this State, called by the General Assembly, has at length completed its draught of a Constitution, which was to be accepted or rejected by the voters under it at a Special Election to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of March. By its provisions, the Right of Suffrage is very generally extended so as to embrace, 1st, all native Freeholders to the value of \$134 who shall have resided one year in the State and six months in the county; 2d, "every white male native citizen who shall have resided two years in the State and six months in the county;" 3d, all Adopted Citizens who have been naturalized three years, and possess Real Estate worth \$134. Paupers, lunatics and convicted felons are excluded.

The Texian Congress has passed a resolution extending the limits of Texas from the mouth of The Rio Grande, to the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast fifteen miles into the sea, to the Oregon Territory, so as to include the Californias, in the territory of the Republic.

The Lady's Book for March has been received. Its late appearance is fully apologized for, by the richness of its contents. We will willingly exhibit ours as a specimen to those who wish to subscribe—but will not lend it.

When the editor of the Patriot gets "rigged up" in the old clothes of his correspondent, he should employ a skilful hand with a jack-plane to finish his phiz, and he'll no doubt be a "right proper looking individual."

VERMONT.—The Council of Censors—a body which meets once in seven years to determine whether any amendment to the State Constitution be necessary—has lately been in session. It proposes as the result of its deliberations—1. that the term of the Judges of the Supreme Court be extended from one to seven years; 2. that of members of the State Senate from one to three years—one-third to be chosen annually; 3. Sheriffs and High Bailiffs to be no longer appointed by the Legislature, but elected by the people of the several counties; 4. State Elections to be held hereafter on the first Tuesday of October instead of September, and the Legislature to meet the first Thursday in January instead of the second Thursday in October; 5. 6. of not much importance; 7. all amendments agreed upon hereafter by the Council of Censors to be submitted, not to a Special Convention, as now, but to a direct vote of the People at the State Election.

We made an unfortunate mistake the other morning. Entering our sanctum we saw a letter laying on the table, and proceeded to open and read it, supposing it was on business. In spite of ourself we were made acquainted with an affair, which we know our senior, who is now absent, would not have had known for the world. Such sweet words, and delightful poetry, we never did see before!

P. S. We should not be surprised if we didn't have another partner in the establishment before long.